

exploration



the essence of the human spirit.

Frank Borman



Requirements Process Overview
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The Vision for Space Exploration

The fundamental goal of this vision is to advance U.S. scientific, security and economic interest through a robust space exploration program

- Implement a sustained and affordable human and robotic program to explore the solar system and beyond
- Extend human presence across the solar system, starting with a human return to the Moon by the year 2020, in preparation for human exploration of Mars and other destinations
- Develop the innovative technologies, knowledge, and infrastructures both to explore and to support decisions about the destinations for human exploration
- Promote international and commercial participation in exploration to further U.S. scientific, security, and economic interests



Exploration Strategy Outline

- Re-establish competencies for crewed lunar and interplanetary flight spirals
 - Ultimate architecture not known a priori
 - Stepping stone "spiral" approach to design and develop a "System-of-Systems"
 - Lunar testbed incrementally validates systems and operations concepts
- Robotic precursors identify locations of interest and demonstrate technologies
- Extend capabilities and reduce dependence on logistics train
 - Enable affordable and sustainable exploration of Mars
 - Open new commercial opportunities for products and services



Exploration Systems Spiral Objectives

- <u>Spiral 1</u> (2008-2014)
 - Provide precursor robotic exploration of the lunar environment
 - Deliver a lunar capable human transportation system for test and checkout in low Earth orbit
- Spiral 2 (2015-2020)
 - Execute extended duration human lunar exploration missions
 - Extend precursor robotic exploration of the Mars environment
- Spiral 3 (2020-TBD)
 - Execute a <u>long-duration</u> human lunar exploration campaign using the moon as a testbed to demonstrate systems (e.g., Lander, habitation, surface power) for future deployment at Mars
- Spiral 4 (~2025-TBD)
 - Execute human exploration missions to the vicinity of Mars
- Spiral 5 (~2030-TBD)
 - Execute initial human Mars surface exploration missions



Preparing for Mars Exploration

Our Moon as a test bed

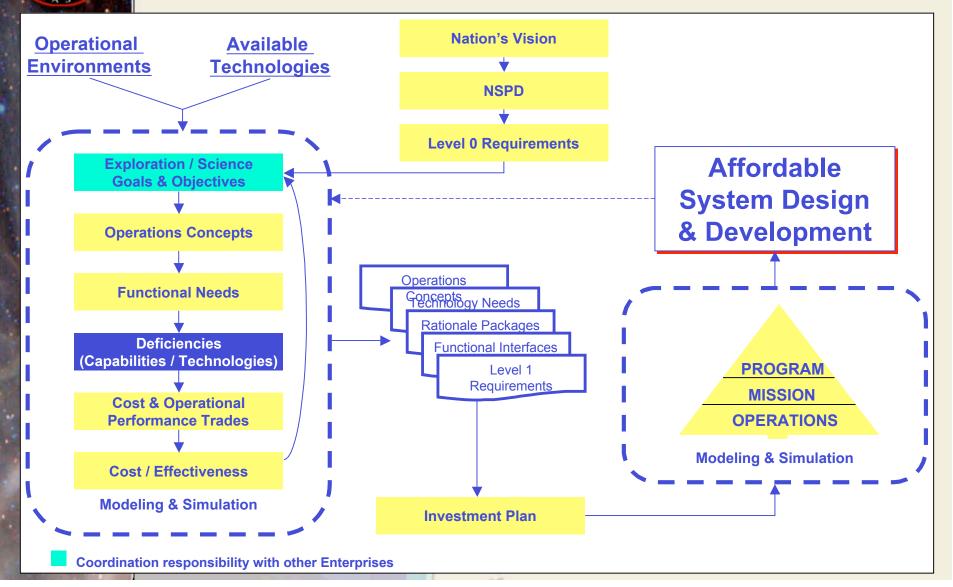
- -Technology advancement reduces mission costs and supports expanded human exploration
- -Systems testing and technology test beds to develop reliability in harsh environments
- Expand mission and science surface operations experience and techniques

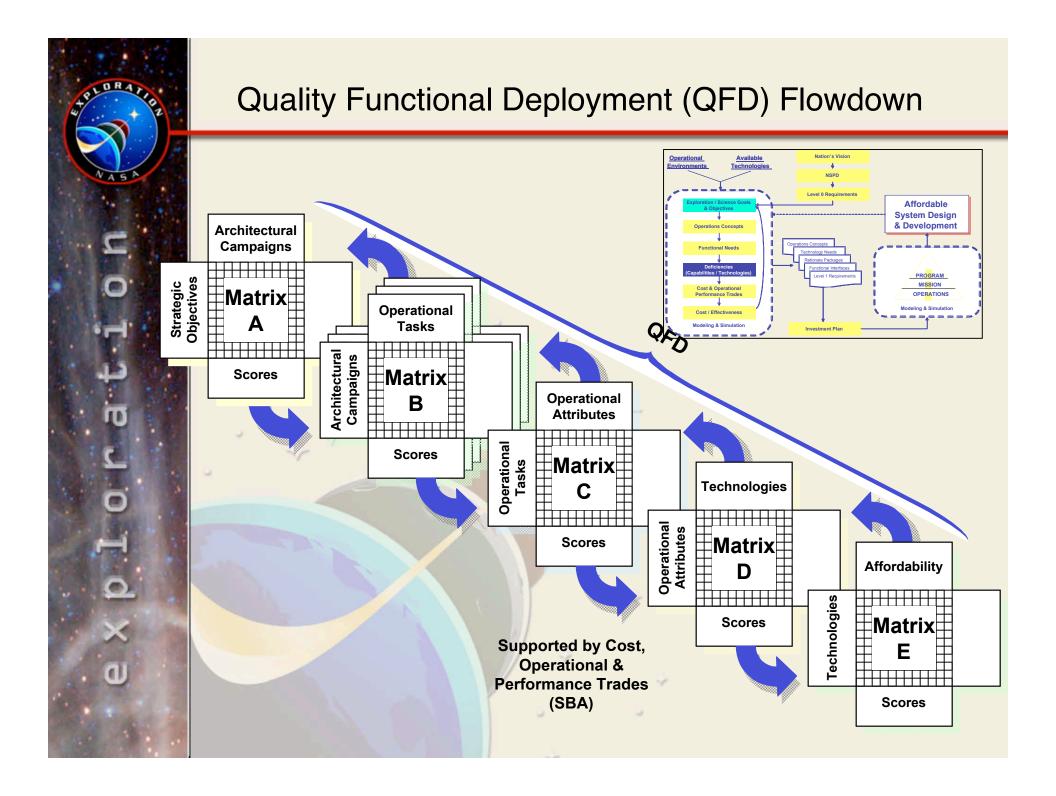


- -Human and machine collaboration: Machines serve as an extension of human explorers, together achieving more than either can do alone
- Breaking the bonds of dependence on Earth: (e.g., life science/closed loop life support tests)
- Power generation and propulsion development and testing
- -Common investments in hardware systems for Moon, Mars and other space objectives



Strategy-to-Task-to-Technology Process







Requirements Development Flowdown

Broad Trades

Architectural Variants (Examples)

- Moon Short Stay
- Moon Long Stay
- Global Access
- Multiple Sites
- Single Site
- · High-Earth Orbit
- Libration Points
- · Mars Orbit
- · Mars Short Stav
- · Mars Long Stay

Technology Infusion (Examples)

- Chemical
- Nuclear
- Fuel Cells
- Solar
- ECLSS Closure
- Open Loop
- Storables
- Cryogenics
- Thermal Protection Breakthroughs

Operational Concepts (Examples)

- Pre-Deploy
- All-Up
- Lunar Orbit
- Libration Point
- Tandem
- Convov
- Surface Stay
- Abort Options
- Staging Altitude
- Staging Strategy

Safety

Effectiveness

Extensibility

Affordability

Focused Trades

Architectural Variants (Examples)

- Launch Constraints Plane Change
- Return Strategy
- Staging Altitude
- Tandem / Convoy Surface Strategy
- **Technologies & Sensitivities** (Examples)
- Propellants
- Power
- · Crew Size
- Surface stay
- Payload Down
- Payload Returned
- Launch Frequency
- Radiation Shielding

Mission Capture (Examples)

- Lunar Short Stay
- Lunar Long Stay
- Polar / Equatorial
- Global Access
- - Libration
 - Mars Staging Mars Return

OAG/STT Decision Panel

Concept of Operations and Draft Requirements



Preliminary Findings To Date

- Low-Lunar Orbit (polar) rendezvous superior staging location, as compared to Earth-Moon Libration (L1):
 - Can enable anytime return (via plane change) for lower total velocity
 - Lunar orbit variant reduces gross mass by ~20%
 - Provides better energy split between CEV and lander (smaller lander)
 - Shorter total mission duration and less crew exposure to deep space
- Low-Lunar Orbit rendezvous with anytime return capability can enable global access with limited surface stays
 - Long-duration polar or equatorial missions
 - Short-stay missions anywhere on the surface
 - Note: Injection constraints will exist for options with pre-deployed landers
- Earth Departure Stage (EDS) should be used to perform lunar orbit insertion
 - Unlike Apollo, launch capabilities will be most likely be constrained
 - Earth Departure Stage provides higher performance, resulting in lower total mass
 - Decouples CEV/EDS design thus simplifying CEV (return propulsive maneuver only)
- Electric propulsion can help reduce mass required to deliver cargo
 - Reduces gross total mass but increases dry mass
 - Not applicable for crew delivery (CEV), only applicable for cargo deployment



Preliminary Findings To Date

- Single crew module all the way to the lunar surface
 - Severe mass penalty (2 times higher)
 - Packaging and layout issues (assessments in work)
- Dual-pass aerocapture at Earth return may improve operational flexibility
 - Potential operational benefits (landing site phasing) for little mass penalty
 - Packaging and number of critical events detract from FOM evaluations (further assessments required)
- In-Situ Propellant Production may offer benefits for future spirals
 - Potential of reducing total mass, but requires significant infrastructure emplacement
 - Determination of technology availability, safety, infrastructure emplacement requirements, and economic affordability is necessary
- Nuclear Thermal is too immature to be utilized in initial spirals
 - Potential of reducing total mass
 - Availability and affordability are key issues



Architecture

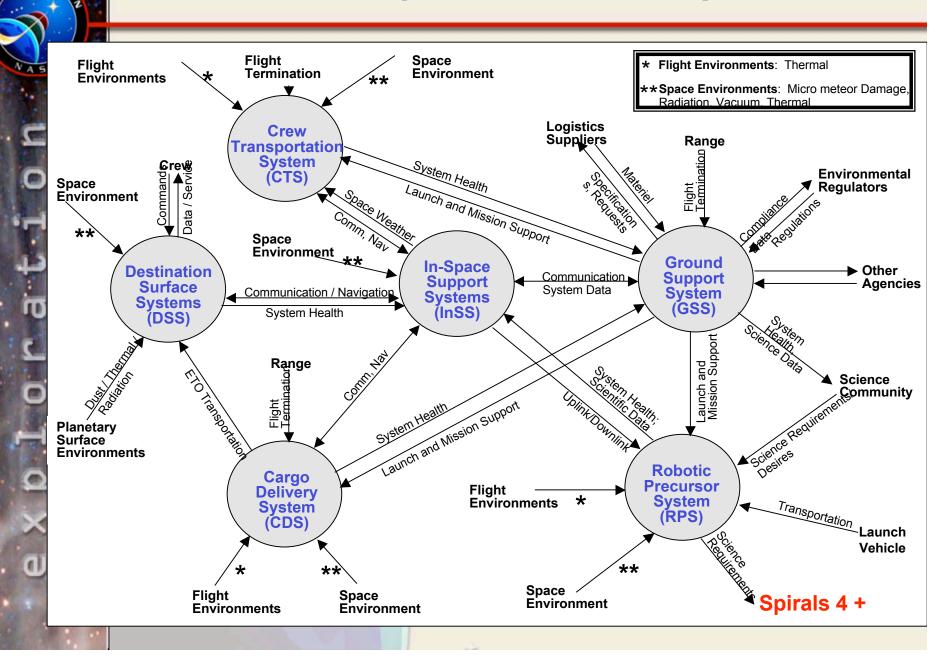
Definition: Architecture?

- An architecture is an instantiation of a collection of required capabilities into a set of elements collectively known as a "system of systems"
- Architectures which satisfy a "level 1" set of requirements can be defined by a common set of parameters
- Architectures can also be defined in such a way that figures of merit of interest (eg., cost, schedule, reliability, technical performance) can be generated and compared in any arbitrary order

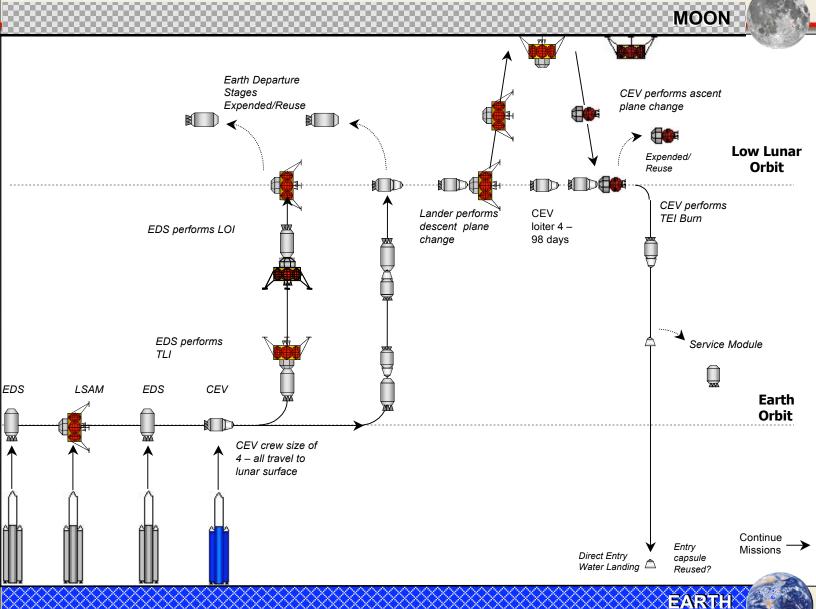
What is the purpose of a Point-Of-Departure architecture?

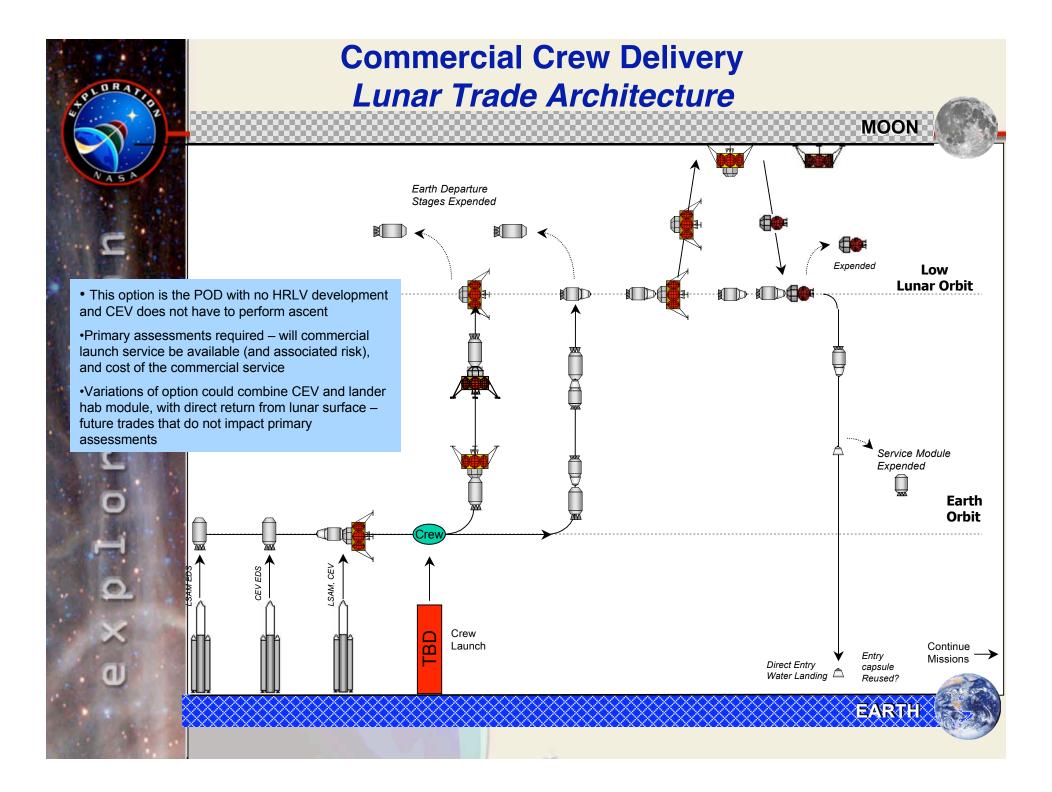
- The POD architecture was a means for RQ to establish the technical feasibility/validity of "level 1" (capability) requirements on a short schedule without penetrating to "level 2" (design)
- It does not provide insight into the depth of the trade space afforded by the level 1 requirements so nothing can be said about its optimality as a design solution without further analysis

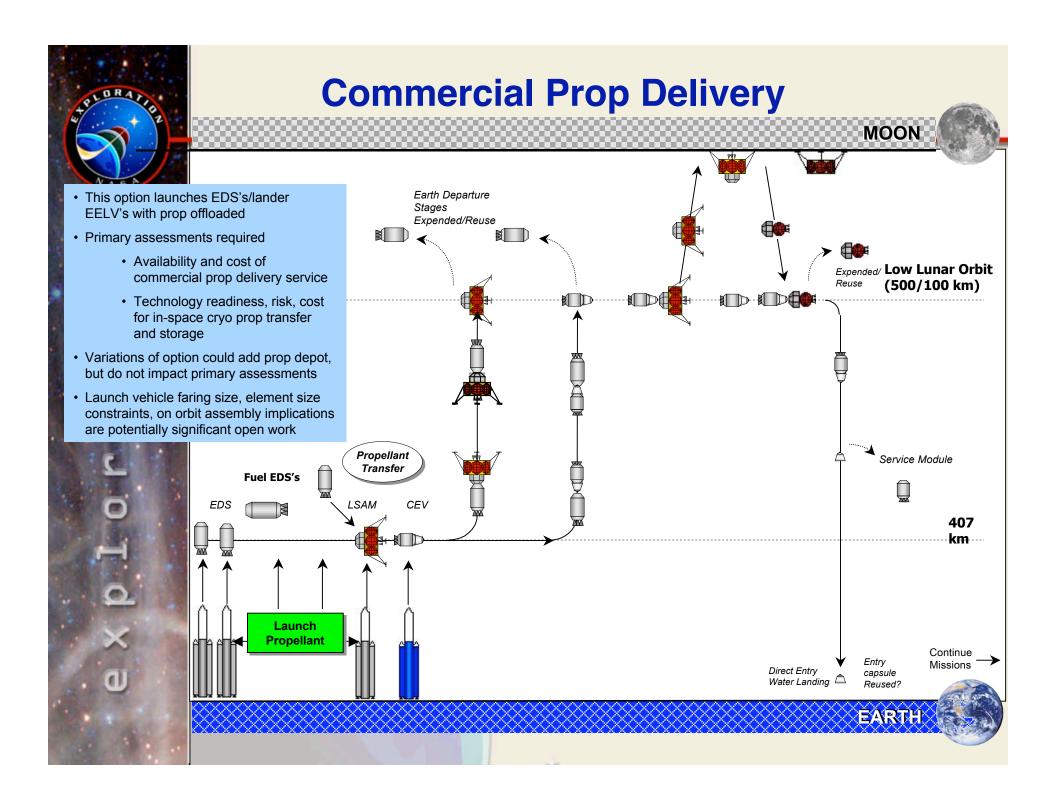
DRAFT Depiction of ESS (Spiral 3)

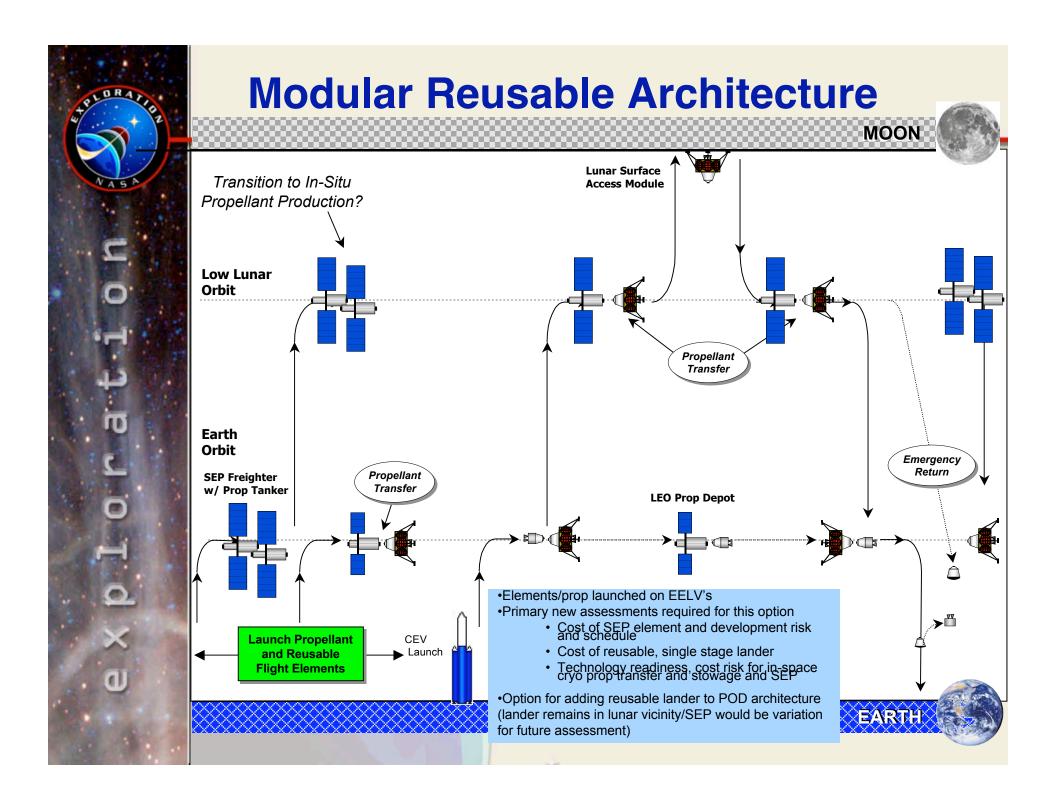


POD- Lunar Trade Architecture Earth Departure Stages Expended/Reuse



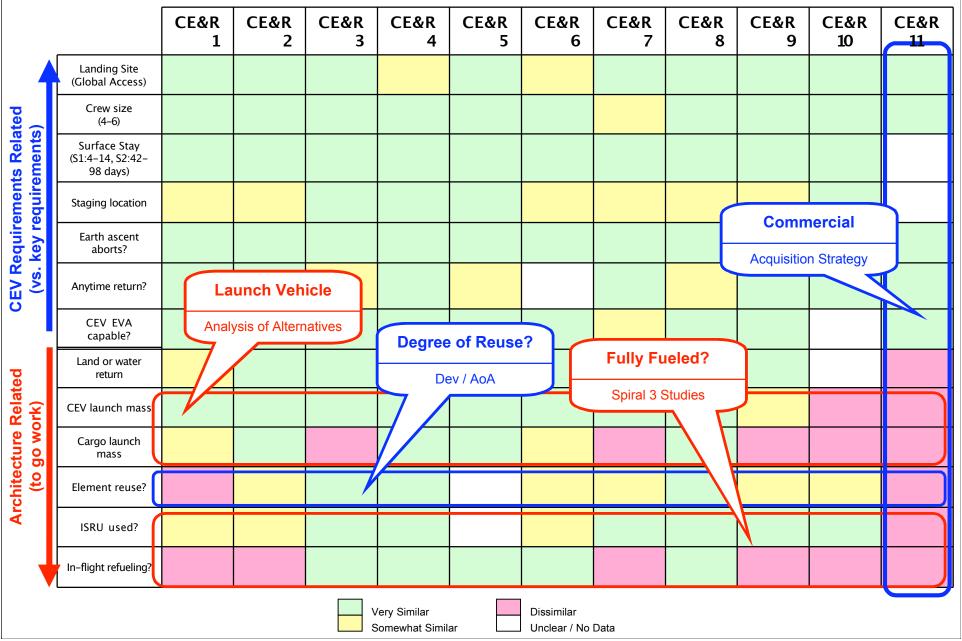








CE&R contractor mid-term summary





Cross-Agency Integration of Technology for Exploration

Transit & Launch Systems for Crew Transport & Support

Human Spaceflight

Surface & Orbital Systems

Supporting Basic & Applied Research

Technology Development for Long Duration Habitation

Preparing for Future Missions Moon, Mars, & Beyond









The Human Body in Space

Surviving the Odyssey

Harmful Radiation Effects

- · Tissue Degeneration
- Carcinogen Exposure

Physiological Changes

- · Cardiac arrhythmia
- Osteoporosis

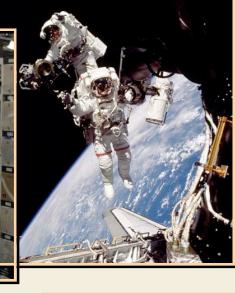
Acute Medical Problems

- Toxicity
- Ambulatory Health Problems

Behavioral Problems

- Disorientation
- Sleep Problems











One Step at a Time

Affordable, Sustainable, Focused, Achievable

